Williams was once a resident of No th Carolina, but he is no more now, and bas no more been for years past a resident of that State than this present writer, who never had the honor of seeing it. We observe also on the same list of Vice Presidents from other States the name of W. J. Berjamia of Texas. Why he also is not called an H norable we do not understand. Why he, of all the gentlemen on that list-except a man from lows, and he being from a Northern State is, of course of no account-should be without a title is beyond our comprehension. It was an oversight on the part of the Henrys, not only as regards the market for dry goods, and old clo's, but, it may be, as regards their personal safety. They are what the boys call "tetchy" down in Texas, and we expect nothing less than a deputation to come from that State to look into this matter, not indeed that they care anything or know anything of Benjamin, for he is no more from Texas than the Hen. John A. Williams is from North Carolina, that is, in no other seese than that be has been from there for a great while. The bonorable and the un-honorable gentleman are both residents of this city.

New it is very easy to understand why these men should have been hunted up, and their names paraded as from North Carolina and Texas. It was all in the way of trade. Whether the Pesbyterian Church, to which Mr. John T. Henry belongs, will think it a venial offe se, is quite another question, and one not for our judgment. But there is another point on which we do not

hesitate to pass unqualified condemnation. The Hon. John A. Williams of No th Carolina, and W. J. Beojamin, without the Honorable, of Cexus, are both salesmen in a rival dry-goods shop in Broadway, situated somewhere between Leonard street and Catharine lane, where Southern trade, no doubt, is quite as acceptable as at the e unters of the Merara Henry. Indeed could they give any better proof of their wish 'or Southern custom, and their desire to advertise it, than the fact that they keep a Southerner-nay, two Southerners-constantly on hand ? Even the great " H., S. & T." meeting had only fifteen Southerners to show to its fifty thousand people. How much more regardless of expense must a single house be that keepe two? We think they have reason to complain of the Henrye. They take these gentlemen's private advertisement, to aid their public one by putting their names on the list of Vice-Presiden's, while to the members of the firm no such honor was a'forded. It shows a grasping disposition in the Henrys which we are sorry to see. An advertise ment so gigantic, a notice for the Fall Trade of fifty thousand-man-power might, at least, have been shared with a concern that supplied out of its own stock all the raw Texas and North Carolina material the meeting had. It was a bit of sharp practice we should hardly have expected of Mr. Joshua J., Lor of Mr. John T., nor of Philip of the immediate Henry blood; neither of Mr. Edward, nor of Mr. Thomas of the Fenner relationship; nor yet of Mr. Steele, the clerk; nor of the other clerk whose name we know not; and not even of that hilarious and sanguine porter who took the tickets at the platform-door, and winked his eye, saying "H., S. & T., you know!"

No, certainly it was not a fair thing to do, and does not meet with applause among honorable merchants.

In relation to the statement made in Tax TRIBUNE yesterday upon the authority of Recorder Barnard, we are authorized by the District-Attorney to say that the faces in the case of Thomas J. Munday are as follows: On the 4 h of June last, Munday appeared in person, and by Mr. C. S. Spencer, as his counsel, and pleaded not guilty. Subsequently, on the same day, Mr. Spencer stated that Munday would withdraw that plea, and enter one of guilty. This was heard, it is true, by Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, but was not heard by Mr. Sparks, the Deputy Clerk, nor was the accused then at the spot where prisoners usually stand when they plead. As there was no entry of the plea in the minu'es of the Court nor indorsement of it upon the indictment, the defendant was notified from the District-Attorney's office to appear for trial on the 8th of June. On that day Mr. Spencer appeared for him, and said that he had aiready pleaded guilty, and by direction of the Re corder, the plea was entered by the Clerk as of the 4th. Mr. Speacer requested that the sentence should be postponed, and the request was granted by the Court. When a sentence is postponed, the invariable practice is for the Court, when ready to pass it, to notify the Clerk to have the convict brought up for sentence on a given day, and the Clerk notifies the proper subordinate in the District-Attorney's office, who takes the necessary steps to have the party in Court. The Recorder presided throughout the June, and again throughout the August term of the Court, but took 10 step toward sentencing Munday, though his atten tion was more than once called to the matter, from the District Attorney's office. If he is now ready to act, there is no reason to doubt that the District-Attorney will, upon being notified, compel Mun day's attendance upon the very first day of the Oc cober term.

The Bath Times, a Douglas organ in Maine, has been graveled by the success of certain Breckinridge operators in that vicinity, who have procured a large number of influential signatures to a call for a Breckiaridge meeting (The Times says) by falsely representing it to the signers as a movement to harmonize and strengthen the party. " Now," says The Times:

what are we to thick of men-professed Christian men, men who belong to 'Evangelical Churches'-who will be guilty of such a base chest upon their fellow Democrate? and yet it has been dene in Phipsburg—it has been done in this city! We can tion all good Democrate to look out for men who have once cheated them. Avoid them as you would a pick pocket. A man who will lie in politice will lie in the Church, if it will promote his interest to do so. his interest to do so. A man who will cheat his fellow crat would cheat his fellow member in the Church."

Has The Times no respect for "the usages of "the party?" No regard for its venerable traditions and its inexorable canons ? Has it never heard from the Democratic stump vehement denunciations of those who unjustifiably mingle Religion with Politics? Has it never read Douglas's much applanded exceriation of the three thousand clerormen who protested against the passage of his Nebraska bil:? We challenge it to produce a sentence from "the Resolutions of '98" or the Cincinnati Platform that justifies its denunciations above

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH. -The only bid now before Secretary Cobb is that of Major Sibley, and it is quite libely the contract will be awarded to him. The prospect, therefore, is that the wo vill soon be com-menced and vigorously prosecuted to completion.

-We are authorized by John E. Davelia, esq., to state that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for any office at the approaching election.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington, Special Disputon to The N. T. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1866. THE GREEN COMMITTEE MOVEMENT.

The New York papers of this morning have no such notice of the action of the John A. Green Committee, concerning the E Pluribus Unum movement in New-York City as to excite editorial remarks thereon; the official organ here, of this evening, has a leader on the subject, though to dispatch concerning the action of said Committee appears in its columns, fully indorsing the same. and declaring it the only regular B eckieridge Com mitteee of New-York. The Constitution further adds that fusion now is at an end.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FUSION.

The rew Pennsylvania fusion movement is de nounced by the Breckinridge men as utterly impossible, though the Douglas mea are in favor of it. Nothing will be done till after the October election. A SECESSION BENSATION.

Amos Kendall's declaration that, in the event of Southern recession, on account of Lincoln's election, there will be 200,000 men ready to assist the 1.tter in enforcing the laws, has created a sensation among the fire-eaters. They denounce him as an abolitionist.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The War Department has relieved Capt. Meige from all the extice assigned him in the special orders of July. He is directed to immediatel, surn over to Capt Benham, the is Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, all bam, D ief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, all the books, money, plans, &c., pertaining to the same in his pore-scion. Capt. Mengs is also relieved from the charge of the construction of Fort Madson, and is as-signed to the charge of the construction of Fort Jeffer-son, Garden Key, Flords, and will enter upon his duty as so in as practicable. The dispursements on ac-count of the Washington Aqueduct and Potomas Water Works will here, the become by Cast Bankan.

Water Works will here fifer be made by Capt Benham.
Mr. Sibley a big for the Pa into Telegraph contract is
the only one now before the Secretary of the freesary,
the others having been withdrawn. His was the biga est, being the naximum limit of the act of Congres din heary legal question, however, remains to S me prelin inary legal question, however, remains to te decoded, but the probability is, the contract will be awarded to him. The Secretary, it is known, is desirous of placing the work in such hands as will at once undertake and complete the line.

The receipts into the Treasury last week were \$1.177,000, or \$220,000 more than the previous week.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

Movements of Schator Dollgias.

Boffalo, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

Judge Douglas and party left the Fails at 11 o clock.

At Tonswanoa and Beack Rock the train was met by a large concourse of people, being joined at the former place by a special train from Lockport, bringing nearly 2000 persons to the meeting, with several bands of music. The cars were ha dasmely decorated with benners. At Buffalo the great depot was filled with people, and many thousands assumbled outside. The compittee of R-ceptin who accompanied Mr. Douglas from the Fails delivered him over to the Committee of rom the Falls delivered him over to the Committee of Local Arrat generits, who conducted him to a carriaga when a vast procession of Lattle Giants in uniform with a number of carriages and many hundred citizen on jost, preceeded on a short parade through some prin-cipal streets of the cay. At had-past two toe meeting convened at the Court-

House, in the large, open space on the t-rrace. Long before this four maty thousands had assembled, and when Mr. Douglas reached the stand the whole space was densely packed, their number being estimated at 15,000 to 10,000. Judge Douglas made a compact and able argument touching upon the troubles of 1850, which were set at rest by the Compromise measures of which were set at rest by the Compromise measures of 1850, complimenting Clay, Webster, Fillmore, and the Union Whigs and Democrats who took part in accomplishing these measures, and showing that Whigs and Democrats in 1850, and the Americans in 1856, had computed in maintaining the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, which had formed the basis of the Compromise of 1850.

The audience was remarkable for the attention paid to the address, and for the great entousiasm with

The sudience was remarkable for the attention paid to the address, and for the great entousiasm with they received the remarks of the speaker. In these respects the cemoustra ion was more successful than any before made in the State. The wea her wasenew hat threatening, but rain fortunately held off it was announced that a public meeting would be held opposite the Clarandon Hotel, where Mr. Douglas and friends aron, this evening, to be addressed by Mr. E. triends stop, this evening, to be addressed by Mr. it C. Marshall of Kentucky, Schuabel of Pennsylvanu C. Marshall of Keutucky, Schnabel of Febusylvata.
Senator Spitola, and (there A procession afterward
paraded the streets. Much enthusiasm was manifessed
by the citizens generally, and many buildings displayed
flags and other decorations.
Mr. Douglas goes to Ohio, but will be received at

Dunkirk and other stations on the road by the citizens

Fusion Movement in Pennsylvania

Fusion Movement in Pennsylvania.

Philadeli-ria, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The recent p oposition made by the Douglazies for a fusion on the electoral ticket, as understood by Mr. Welsh, provided for giving the Bell men ten electors, taking twelve electors from the streight-out Douglasticket, if nine are satisfactory to the frieads of Mr. Breckinridge, the remaining electors to be selected from the Reading ticket by all the contracting parties. This proposition was rejected by the Breckinridge measure in far and unequal. Mr. Welsh acted on the proposition as an individual and not in his official espacity as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Congressional Nominations. Spainstrille, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
The k-publica s of the Xltn District have renomia ed Henry L. Dawes for Congress, and nominated Charles Mattoon for Presidential Elector.

Easton, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
Alexander P. Berthond, of Warren County, was reminated for Congress by the Republicans of the Life

Breckinridge and Lane Covention.

A special dispatch to The Bulletin says that the Breckinridge and Lane Democratic State Convention Breckinnings and Lane Democratic State Convention as smiled at deflereon City to-cay. Fifty-eight coun-ties were fully represented. Col. J-ha W. Hancock of Greene County was chosen President, when the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

State Polities.

ROME, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The Democratic Convention of the XXth Congressional District to-day nomicated De Witt C. Grove, ecitor of The Utica Daily Observer, for Member of Congress, by acclamation.

Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thunsday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The Republican State Convention to day nominated
Thomas G. Turner and Lattimer W. Ballou Electors at
Lorge, and David Buffum and Elesha Harris District
Electors. Massachusetts Politics.

Stockernor, Mass, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
The Republicans of the Xith Congressional District held their Convention at Hinsdale to-day, and nominated by acclausation Heary L. Dawes for Congressmen, and Charles Mattoon of Greenfield for Presidential Vestor.

Louisville and Memphis Railroad, LOUISVILLE, Touredsy, Sept. 20, 1860.

The Louisville and Mempnis Railroad was opened yesterdsy to Clarksville, and will be opened to Memphis February 1.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows yesterday paid a complimentary visit to Mrs. President Polk.
They also rejected the proposed amendments to the constitution. To-day, they visit the Hermitage in a

Fire in New-Haven, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
The New-Haven Suspender Works of Charles G.
Judson of New-York were burned to the ground early
this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendury. Lose, about \$40,000; partly insured in this
State.

Canal Tolls.

ALEANY, Taursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The canal tolls for the second week of September were \$103 196; for the same week in 1859, \$52,249.

The total since the opening this year, \$1,785,862; do. for the same time last year, \$1,004,387.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MEW FORE DAILY TRIBUNE, PRIMAY, SUPTEMBER 21, 1800.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS. Movements of Political Parties.

St. Joseph, Mo. Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The Poty Express with California dates to Sept. 8 arrived here last hight.

San Francisco, Sept. 8-3:10 a. m.
There have been no arrivals since the departure of the last Es

press.
Salied, ship St. Helens for Liverpool.
The ship White Swaltow has cleared for Melbourne with near
16,100 accks of wheat and H. 500 access of one
The ship Neoparel and David Brown here been chartered to
libral with wheat for Liverpool.

With the exception of some political move verts, not an incident has occurred since the last express of any

sn incident has occurred since the last express of any particular interest.

The Donglas State Convention held sessions in Surramento on the 5th and 6th first. The State was fully represented. More than half the delegates we e strong supports so f Senator Lathaun and the Administration last year. The representation was such a indicates a probability that the State will go for Dong as. Messes. Hammond, Humphrey, Griffith, Don Poblo de la Guelra, and George F. Price were nominated for Electure. The realistions adopted census the Culture delegates for second of from the Conclesion Convention: reguldate the intervention districts of the ven ion; regudiate the intervention destricts of the Regulities of the North and Disunio ists of the South; in sist upon our rights to San Jaan Island, and

South: Lesst spon our rights to San Jam Island, and construct their speedy enforcement; in favor of the overland mails, telegraph, and Pacific Radroad, and urge Congressional aid. All the necessary steps have been taken to conduct the canvass vigorously.

The Bell and Everett party held a Convention the same day; 217 delegates were present, representing 26 counties, considerably more than half, the State. To proceedings were vary harmonious, though the covered

counties, considerably more than half the State. The proceedings were very harmonious, shough the organization as yet manifesta little strength. They probably will not cast 5,000 votes, and may abandon their organization and all g for Dongles, if subsequent advices from the East suggest that policy.

The Republicans are actively canvassing the State. All their test speakers are in the field. They are guing the support of many Ant'-Lecompton Democrats of last year while the Douglas party appear to be gaining from the Breckinridge. The resent unfavorable news from the Southern States disheartens the Breckinridge men.

An intensely exciting contest is going on in San Francisco over local nominations. The Republicans, who have beretofore always united with the Vigilance Committee Succession party in choosing city and county Committee Succession party in choosing city and county officers, now propose to bring out a partisan tisket. This has carled out an appeal to the people, a good by over 2,000 citizens, irrespective of party, urging con-tinued acherence to the Reform policy in municipal

ffaire.

Commencial—San Prancisco, Saturday, Sept 8, 4p. m. COMMERCIAL—SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 8, 4 p. m.—
A very fair c untry trade has imputed a better feeling to the
market for In posts. Transactions from first hands, however,
ornthose moderate, with no leading saies quotable, and no particular alteration in prices. Meas Beef and Prime Port are in
domand for shipment to China, at \$15 \$7 bbi. Foreign Rice is
droughing Raw Sugar firmer Foreign branches are anore active
in lots to the trade, at caster raves. The market is without
any other noticeable feature. More activity was generally
locked for the enouing week. An active export business is delux
in Whest, principally to England at \$1.402 \$1.50. Tunnage
continues scarce, and high freights have to be paid.

From Havana-Walker Shot! NEW-OBLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860. The steamship Cahawba has arrived from Havana

Sugare dull and unchanged; No. 12 81 reals Stock 169,000 boxes. Molasses inactive. Exchange on Loncon, 154 @ 154 premium; on New-York, 3 @ 41 premium Freights ceclining.

The steamer Francisco de Asis, from Truxillo, a Havans, reports that Gen. Walker and Col Kudler had been shot by the Honduras authorities. Walker's men were allowed to depart unmolested.

The Prince of Wales,

The Prince of Wales,

HAMILTON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.

The Prince of Wales visited the Provincial Exhibittion this morning, and was present d with an addresby the President of the Agricultural Society. The
royal party lunched at Dunguen, Carisie, the residence of Sept. Allen M.Nab, and left for Destroit visthe Great Western Railway at 2 p. m. The growd of dence of Sir Allen M:Nab, and left for Detroit via the Great Western Railway, at 2 p. m. The crowd of people in the city to-day, drawn by the Prince of Wales's visit, together with the annual show, is im-mence.

Movements of Lady Franklin. TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860. Lady Franklin arrived in this city to-day, and opping at the Rossire House.

The Case of Raphael E. Smith. Raphael E. Smith, connected with Kenneth Mack-enzio and charged with embezztement, was honorably sigharged to-day by Judge Clonter, without his case

going to the jury. Awarding of a Contract.

Awarding of a Contract.

Philadellina, Thursd.y, Sept. 20, 1860.

The State Commissioners on the Erection of New Public Buildings for the City to-ray awarded the contract for the building to John McArthur, jr. The buildings are to be constructed of Penneylvania buildings are to be constructed of Penneylvania blue wards, similar in quality to that used in the construction of the Merchants' Exchange, as a cost of \$1,287,000.
This contract is to be acted on by the Councils, as there is a dispute regarding the location of the buildings—Independence square being considered prefurable by some parties to Penne square, the site selected by the Commission; and as the appointment of the Commission by the Legislature is regarded by some as an interference with the duties of the Manietpal authorities, the Councils may act unfavorably to the measure.

Naval. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1860.
The sloop-of-war Preble, from Pensacola, is below.

Marine Disaster. NEW-ORLEANS, Transday, Sept. 20, 1860. Ship Georgina sawa ship schore on Mobile Shoals, upposed to be the Mary from New-York to New Or-

U. S. CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.

Dorrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 19, 1860. The Convention began its sessions yesterday. Some two hundred clergymen present. To-day we had the Occasional Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Fay of Providence. Text: Pill. iii., 13-16. Subject: A healthy and permanent growth. The sermon was long and

There is a division of view and feeling in regard to organization-some favoring centralization, others Congregationalism. The city is full of visitors to the Convention and the Mechanics' Fair at Quincy Market.

THE RIPENING CORN .- Three weeks ago the corn in this vicinity was so green that many fears were expressed that it would not ripen before frost. The last week has dissipated that notion. It is now, with rare exceptions, quite safe, and many fields are already in shocks, and a better yield has seldom been seen. The ears are plenty, long, well filled, and grains large and sound. Upon all the stalks cut up, and upon all uncut, if the frost holds off a week longer, all the nubbins will ripen into sound grain. Soft corn will be scarce The average yield per acre will be unprecedented in any of the late years.

SEED-CORN .- Now is the time to save it. Go through the field before you harvest the crop, and select the largest, best, most forward ears, and as far as practicable take the best of two from stalks bearing duplicates. Braid the hosks together of some 12 or 20 ears, and hang the bunch upon nails of rafters in a dry loft-the garret of a farm-house is a good place. No matter how dry and warm or smoky. Seed-corn kept in the left of a smoky log cabin never fails to vegetate when planted in the Spring. If seed-corn is left ex posed to damp weather and freezing the germ is often destroyed. So, carefully save your seed-corn, and do it now, to-day.

-Col. Philip 8 White, one of the speakers at the meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday last, recited the

meeting in Philadelphia, on Friday last, recreed the following characteristic incident:

"But it was objected that if Lincoln was elected no Southern man would take office. A friend of Mr. Lincoln eaid, 'I fear you will be greatly troubled with the South.' 'Yes,' repired Mr. Lincoln, 'I fear I shall' 'Of course,' said bis friend, 'on account of their opposition to you.' 'Why,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'Look at this pile of letters before me. I shall have trouble. They are all from the South, and are applicable. 'Look at this pile of letters before me. I shall has trouble. They are all from the South, and are apol cat'ous for office in case I should be elected.' So must for Mr. Lincotn's trouble with the South."

THE FALL OPENING.

One swallow does not make a Summer, and one silk her ret does not make a Pall etyle, but when the oden der declares the first of Jane we know that if no bird be singing and the foliage be not green yet the sime has come for somebine, and it is only a question of a few hours when the while dress of Natare will be changed; and we are also sure when the millioers and the modifies appear by advertisement in the papers. and their windows bloom with deeper and risher colors. hat whatever atmospherical reas n there may be for holding fast to the old things, the edict of Pastion has gene forth, and new things must be had. For an open ng is a meral fact and not a physical incident. To weatter cannot affect its real significance. The great truth that yearerday marked one of the epochs in the yearly career of the ladies, not less important than one f the enarge in the eternal course of Nature, is therefore quite independent of the circumstatces of anstarona le wa mth, and damp and difficult street navigation which surrounded it. The Fall opening was the event and is trem ndous import cannot be un beed-d, although there was a threatening of rain overbend and a deary remembrancer of the last night's on pourings undernea h, which dimmed the external bridiancy of feminine display which traditionally be longs to such an occasion.

It is the custom- and it has become very common of late years-to s,eak in disparagement of Fashi n.

Liverstore has lent itself to the ungracious task of cor tenning and ricicaling it, and about the person of Mis Flora McFlimrey has been thrown a web of satire and earrest censure. The votaries at the shrine of the nickle divinity that shapes the ends and settles the bades of the toilette have from time immemorial been perjected to every species of detraction. They have her accused of seeking that which is not bread, o rooting the poor and needy, of betttling their tutel ect, and of neglecting the great duties of life in the petty concerns of vanity and pride. There have been those to say very plainly that modesty is the most becoming garment of woman, and that her brightest jewel to a patient and a loving spirit, although none nave yet been so andacious as to declare that woman could get al ag ei her comfortably or decently with no other garments then these. Toose very openings-th ep-cial ceremorles of Fashion's brilliant court-are re sarded by many persons whee in their generation a frivolous, extravagant, and hurtful occasions. Especially are they so regarded by fathers and husbands. We would say that while the steacy devo ion of her disciples, the sacrifices untounted that are made in her behalf, the naho ored offices performed, all prove that there is lasting vitaticy in ber religion, there is also much to be sincerely said in defence of ue divinity from the coarges of a vainglorious and often preermptacus word. Did these men of wives and daughters ever reflect upon the beautiful analogy between her changes and those of na ture ? Did they ever try to realize that in the dresses at the paltry price of which they grumble they have constantly before them a symbolism of the world from which they are sh t out by stony walls and cares? Now the gorgeous tints of automoal forcets and skies shell flash upon the promenade. The faller leaf shall teach its sad lesson from the inside of Bel'a's hat. Presently the sober Winter shall sit at the tea-table in the ruddiness of the fire. And then the Zephy's shall whisper through the light, crusp fabries of the Spriog, and the girls shall bend and be beautiful with the Sammer fru te. Truly Fashion is only the art of nature. And if such thought as this strend not cause the heart of Paterfamilias to dilate with pride and pleasure at each new opening, the more practical reflection that Fastion is food to many thousands all over the world, and that a nation is great as it colovates an aesthetic taste, should reconcile him to the longest bills.

New-York is getting rich amazingly fast, and each esson brings greater onday in the bazars of Fashion It is now the rule-and for this we have the concurrem testimony of artistes to the head and the feet -to sell most easily those articles which are the richest in material and the most elaborate in design. To supply the demand for luxuries of the toilette, the luvention of all the world is racked. Genius is imported at any price for the cutting and fire-stitching departments as the genies that can devise exquisite patterns is not to be crushed by the sewing-machine. At the same time it needs not be assurance of Madame Demorest, n her charming Mogazin des Modes that "provailing styles were never more elegant nor more becoming." The most careless eye must perceive that amid all the redundancies of thape at d thade which are patural to a republican talette, there is no valgarity of idea. Upon the promenade the vision is enchanted with the kaleidercopic hues of the sainbow; ye: in the gkrious fullness of the flitting forms there is all the ha mony of hue which is peculiar to the celestial pattern. At our fa hionable public assemblies we think we discover a constant effort to attain the most natural.

and therefore the most graceful state. In addition to the common incentives to activity it the styles-such as, at this particular sesson, the utter exhaustion of the wardrobe by the campaign at the Summer places-there is for the Fall Opening of 1860 a special element or interest. Need we say that the outhful form of Renfrew, far advanced upon the thresheld of the imagination, stimulates our fastionable fair to peculiar struggles for the championship of the toilette? Even the religious press, and especially the new and plucky and spicy daily, has cast aside all questions and directed its energies to the solution of the treat problem-who will dance first with the Prince of Wales? And is it to be expected that upon that brilliant occasion which now hangs like s day-star in the horizon of fasaionab'e hope, the belies of Manhattan are to be outshous by the divinities of other parts? A spirit of generous but resolute rivalry directs the hurrying footsteps to those choice emporioms of the latest styles which are advertised in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and even to those which are not mentioned there. Great has been the flatter all the week, and yesterday, when the most sacred rites of the opening were celebrated, the rooms of the popular Macames and Misees were thronged with lively and curi us creatures, who glanced about from flower to flower, and feather to feather, like butterflies in a Summer garden of beauties. The result of much remantic adventure in these erfumed haunts, of much wondering research and oft defeated purpose, is herewith presented in the most practical form. We will begin with the head, and proeed respectfully downward.

BONNETS. A happy medium has been found for bonnets.

While there is less of them than ever before, the front is more projecting, and is not thrown up in the preposterens way which has incurred such just consure. One duck" may be minutely described. Fancy a crown of black and white lace, the front trimmed with white on either side of a band of light green velvet, a weite marabeut feather tipped with green drooping de liciously, and the inside trimmed with white and green and gold! Magenta is a color very much in epute-a brilliant red-and here is a bor genta velvet, trimmed at the front with lilac, the cape and crown of white tulle trimmed with Magenta, and the inside with white flowers and silk. The unanimons verdict is, that the front shall be close to the face. There is a charming bridal bonnet of plain whit corded silk, with a double cape. Round the crow is a pointed leaf, and the trimming is white illusion and lace. The decorations on the outside are whit resee, green leaves, and beads, and inside orange blos some. Of ornaments there is no end of deli divine ideas. Gilt figures largely in all, but Madam Demorest clearly asserts that tinsel is "in bad taste and will be too common to be elegant or distingué."
The dainty feathers of the Paris bird—can this be a curruption of the bird of paradise? of the Russian duck, and of the homely but beautiful pheasant, are to fall in soft showers over many a levely head. There is also an entirely new and very elever idea—a chain how on the best possible evidence.—[Ed. Trib.

of medallions to encircle the bonnet. Prices were

never better. CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. It is generally conceded that the lance each will be most commonly worn. There are name one designs, adapted to all ages, and, apparently, to both soxes. A new idea is the Zonave jacket, which fits nattity to the waist, and is accompanied by a cloak, so that there is accommodation for all conditions of the atmosphere. Tre tinges and embroideries are very elegant, and th cost of a silk sack varies from \$50 to \$150. maint-ine its proud supremecy. A closk of this rich material liced with purple silk, and embroidered at the edges with a machine-titch in vivid colors may, we thirk, be called a "stunner?" For the opera, silk of the most gorgeous stripedness have been imported in bewildering profusion.

A nov-l and pleasing invention is a Turkish cloak over which, from the left shoulder, depends a graceful scarf, while the right shoulder is perfectly plain. For misses, there is a cunning cloak denouloated Zara, quite Arabesque in design. It is fitted to the shoulders in sack form with Bishop sleeves and Japanese cuffs, and has two collars. SHAWLS.

One house in New-York has a stock of camel's hair shawle valued at \$150,000. Their separate values range from \$20 to \$1 500 and their patterns are samp nons beyond description. The extreme agony is a heavy gold embroidery, and the expense of such luxary we dare not disolose.

SKIRTS

Let the tirade against cricoline cease. Let not man take that name in vaio. Coincine is a myth. They don't wear it. The spring skirt is alone immortal. As many as sixty springs are sometimes worn, and by an ingenious contrivence the "great aunoyance of tapes slipping on the springs has been effectually remedied, by passing the fastening through the covering of the springs, maki g it impossible for them to sire or sreak away." The bell shape is the most popular, but there is no political preference in this fashion, however much corrupt factions may endeavor to fasten it upon the

For real remance a ladies' shoe-store is to be warmly on mer ded to the male. How many fates have nung by the silken cord of a tiny elipper, from the time of fairy-footed Cinderella down! How many hopes have been bound up with the buttons of a little guiter How many sweet associations cluster about the glimpees of a satin shoe, tripping in the mazy dence! Trere are several b illiant novelties in this delightful department of the toil the. There is a shoe with lappels that may be surned down from the delicate auch for the house, or may closely encase it for the street There is a quilted carriage-shoe of all colors, bound with velvet. Balmoral boots, that lace, maintain their hold upon the affections, and are universally worn. Of toilette-shppers there is an infinite variety. One Broadway establishment diffuses five hundred d zens of pairs of them every year. Bridal slipp-re of kid nd satin, wi h rosettes that alone are worth \$1 25. are largely sold at \$10 the pair.

SUMMARY. If we have indicated in this hasty sketch of the wellireseed avoman a desire to keep up wi h the fashions, our daty is done and the g ave ta k of minat ly de railing all the intricacies of the tollette may be left to professional modistes. We will say, however, that Bayadere stripes have gone out now altogether, and will see to more opening days; that the bodies of dresses are made round; that small flounces are mostly mployed f revening desses; that the favorite material for children's clothes is plain Irish poplia; tha vails are still worn round; that pocket handkerchief are stylish only when embroidered in the smallest and most minute borders; and that the fashion of this world passeth away, which is a good matter for a Fall opening.

MRS. GURNEY'S LETTER.

MR. BROTHERHEAD'S STATEMENT. To the Edstor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

SIR: In a c mmunication published in your paper of his day the Gurney Letter is again charged with being forgery-the charge being based this time on an al leged statement of Mrs Garney, which is entirely omprised in the three following brief and unsatisfactory

"I know nothing whatever of the letter to which you allud and hope you will let the world know it at once. It is scandalous of those who have written it."

It does not even appear by this that she alludes to the letter in question. But, admitting this point, I feel t, nevertheless, due to myself and the world to declare my firm conviction that the "Apology" emanated, directly or indirectly from Mrs. Mary Gurney.

Toe public must bear in mind that she is in a very different position from that she occupied last January, the date of her letter. She was then living in Paris, in the first flush of her newly-discovered happiness, which the no doubt believed would be perpetual There is, however, recent authentic intelligence that she had since that time ascertained the imperfectness of her new affinity, separated from him, and is now ac tually negotiating for permission to return home."

It may then be inferred with a great deal of certainy that the publication of her letter at such a crisis as this was not with ber sanction, and that if without, the parties, who might be able to establish its authen ticity by a single word, are unwilling in so doing, to proclaim their own indiscretion—which offense at least, if not a greater, I regret to acknowledge, must have been committed somewhere. Mrs. Garney, fally apprized of their dilemms, hazards little in disavowing ettines she has so falsified by her own course, and which, if acknowledged, would be fatal to her presen scheme of reconciliation with her husband. And it does not require extraordinary perception to comprehen that some other members of her family, supported by her denial, might, while informed of the truth, feigh ignorance, and even indignation, at the appearance of her letter, at this juncture. For myself, however, I do not credit this of any of the family's connections in this country, believing rather that their ignorance is

real.

Had the "apology been published at the date it bests, I have not the least doubt that it would have been freely acknowledged by Mrs. Gurney, but the whole state of the care is so changed by its appearance at this time, in the present way, and in the actual state of her feelings, that some shadow of doubt must necessarily now attach to it, at least in unreflecting midds. In regard to its "denunciation as a forgery" before

its publication. I grant that there was such, but it was more denunctation, for it was accompanied by such innumerable confessions of fact, and palpable ocular proofs of the letter's genuineness, that my faith in it was only coefirmed.

Without desiring to detract from the sax's distinction for the sax's distinction for the sax's distinction for the sax's distinction.

Without desiring to detract from the sax's distinction for "ready intuitien," I must deny that Lady Buxton has on this occasion sustained that raputation, in "suspecting it to be a money-making trick of the publisher," for the book is sold barely above its cest, as hose who have seen its typography and style will easily credit.

Is the authenticity of this formidable letter to be devised in the brief terms we have above quoted, without any explanation? If Mrs. Gurney is not its author, who in her civole is? The letter is teeming with dates, names, facts and incidents to which also, or some one in her confidence, could alone have been privy; but no suggestion is offered to explain how a forger could have obtained possession of them—for let it be borne in mind that there is no denial of their truth.

Persuaded, therefore, as I have anways been, and

obtained possession of them—for let it be bothe in mind that there is no denial of their truth.

Persuased, therefore, as I have always been, and still am, both from internal and external evidence of its gennineness. I now call on the family to deny any fact alleged in said letter, or the existence of any feeling there expressed, which is at variance with any circumstance of her separation; and if this letter is to be denied as her antograph, I ask that the name of that lady be made public, who has been, although in an inferious cial position, her trid friend, and who has the ability, which they deny Mrs. Gurney, to have written it and the name of the lady to whom it was at least impliedly addressed, who, I have reason to warrant m in believing, is now in this country.

I am, 8h, your obedient servant.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1860.

Philadelphia, September 20, 1860.

This is mistake. We believe Mrs. Ourney did undertake.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTIONS.

THE RESCRIBEIDGE CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION. This body of dal gates haid their second meeting last right at Teorpie Hotel, Union square. At two meeting last Friday night, which was allogather private, the following feeter was put out toward Tammany Hall, prefaced, as will be seen, by a shulce hit of

many Hall, prefaced, as will be seen, by a choice bit of bravado about the National dandidence:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That this Convention will not be its own direct coulon by its own direct coulon by its own direct coulon by the council of a ray office who is not known to be thoroughly and entured tidentified will the clean of dryon redden and Lune and who is not opposed to all political arguments on one of the manufacture of the tidentification of the providency.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That is making nominations for the verious office to he filled at the enough of the in this Convention hereby reserves to itself the right to revoke any or all of an h no mission of the providence of the large of the second of the convention hereby reserves to itself the right to revoke any or all of an h no mission in the providence of the large of the convention hereby the same until the porthed thereof of fairy or asked to among the same until the further pleasure of this Convention shall be made thrown.

Resolved That the Ch. i must of this Correction appoint

Committee of five whos all have authority to confer with like Committee from my other organization who are opposed the Black Republican party, with instructions to force at on bired ticket apen a fair and equitable has; provided it can done upon benomble turns; and provided further, that at tract to subject to the approval or disapproval of tals Co-Doring the intervenion days Temmany held less primaries, and for fear her delegates should be seduced from their allegiance, ordered her City and County Cor vertion to meet within twenty-four hours after the

choosing of its members. But the aspirants for office n both sides have worked hard and fa 4 to bring about fusion, and their labors seem to promise favoratie re The Breckinridgers, or Fernando Wood mon. last night heard with evident entiafaction that Tanuacy was gracious, and had gone so far as to name a Con-

ference Committee. Toere was a feeble astempt to oppose this course, but it met with so little favor that the movers thereof speedily gave in. As soon as the roll was called and the Convention purified of intericp-re, the above resolutions were read, and followed y the announcement that Tammany had just raised Committee to try and bring about a fusion Mr. Steplen P. Russell immediately moved that the

existing Committee of the Brecks. go at once to confer with the R-d Skins of Tammany, and that the Coavention arjourn to oysters while the conference was being held. Mr T. P. Mott was opposed to this course. He

would not be identified with traders, and denounced the affair as wire-polling. He moved to amend by discharging the Committee at once.

On a vote, Mr. Mott's amendment was lost-Year

29. Nava 81. Mr. Russell's motion was then carried by acclamaion, and the Convention went into a recess for an

nd finite period. The Committee started for the trysting place, but of conrectbeir love-f-sat was kest stric ly priva e.

The outside excitement at the Brecki ridge Conven tin was nothing to speak of, the side walk represente tion being very meager and quiet-perhaps because of the rain. As to the terms of agreement they were half the ticket, or three of the six candidates, and a fair division or no fusion.

TAMMANY CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The City and County Convention of the Tammany section of the Donglas faction of the Democracy, met. ast evening for the nomination of City and County officers, to be voted for at the eneming November Election. Seven delegates were in attendance from each Ward, and the outsiders in and about the barroom, comprised a large portion of the roughs of the rity. Two sets of delegates presented themselves from the First, Eleventh, and Nigeteenth Wards. Wm. M. Tweed eeq, was chosen Chairman, and George A. Jeremiah and Henry P. West, Secretaries. In the first, the contesting delegations were led by Cornelius Dimond and Mishael Halpin; the Dimond delegation was received. In the Eleventh Ward, Brown and Kelly and Ald. Boole led the opposing delegations; the here of the Japanese was admitted,

In the Nineteenth Ward the Herrick delegation was admitted to the exclusion of the McSpedon delegation. A communication was received from the Bre skiuridge General Commi tee, which was in session at Toors's, in Broadway, corner of Eighth street; a Committee of Conference, of seven persons, was appointed, consisting of Waterbury, Bools, Kissner, Fromest, Bell, Clancey, a d Sweetey, and the Convention adjustment for an bour, to allow the Conference Committee to go up. The Committee returned, and reported their las bity to agree upon a Union Ticket, unless they would or cede half the ticket, which they refused to do.

The Convention then proceeded to nomicate. For Justice of the Supreme Court, George G. Barnard was nominated on the first ballot, he receiving 120 votes to 34 for John R. Brady. Mr. Barnart is present Recorder, and Mr. Brady one of the Jades of the Court of Common Pleas.

The balloting for Recorder, on the first and third ballote, was as follows: A D R-seel. 65 R Livingston 17
J R Heffman 45 C B Smith 18
Con the second ballet, it is said that Mr. Heffman re-

ceived a majori y, but some member of the Convention in the interest of Judge Russel grabbed the box and destroyed the tickets. The pext ballot stood as follows:

During the taking of the last ballot, there was & light altercation in the Coal-Hole bet ween Jas. & Kerrigan, erq., ex-Councilman, the man who di not shoot Alderman Genet for improprieties toward his wife and sister, and Mr. Vance of The Sun news-

Mr. Kerrigan called Mr. Vance a Deity-doomed and vermin-bearing scoundrel, and was about to preceed o more violent expressions, but was fortunate enough o have friends, who restrained him. The first ballot for City Judge stood

On the second ballot Mr. McCunn was nominated by the following vote:

Whereupon he was carried out to the bar, and sevaal people took a drink. At 2} o'clock the Convention was still ballotting for the remaining officers.

BRECKINGIDGE AGAIN .- The Breckingidge Conver ion, after the failure of the C nference Committee ... CHARLES A. MAY. ... J R. LIVINGSTON. ... MALCOLN CAMPBELL The Convention was still in session as we went to

-The Republican mass meeting and Wids-Awake orchlight parade, in Springil-id, Massachusette, on Wednesday and last night, was the largest and most nthusiastic political demonstration seen there for mary years. It was the great demonstration of the can paign in western Massachusetts, and will tell pow-erfully upon the popular mind. From first to last, is was a brilliaut success.

-Laomi Kinney has been nominated for Assembly in Cortland County. In the HId District, Eric County, Dexter Ewell has been nominated.

-There is no election in Minnesota in October of this year. By a law of the last Legislature, on Presi dential years all the elections are held together.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN TROTTER. On Tuesday morning the well-known Kentucky trot-ting horse "Zack Taylor," recently renamed "Baytirg horse "Zack Taylor," recently renamed "Baycone," was being driven at a pretty good trot on the
areed track, at the National Fair, Cinctanati, when he
eddenly reared and fell over upon his aids, "dead as
a herirg red," He was the property of Mr. Agaler,
of Nunda Valley, New York. He was eighteen years
old, and had seen much hard service, having tracks
many races. His best recorded time was \$2.55, has he
was said to be one of the quickest hereas had as the
half-mile post. He trotted at the Fair last Saturday,
half-mile post. He trotted at the Fair last Saturday,
against "Bolly Lewis," for a ci issue puree of \$100,
and was withdrawn on the second heat.